

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1211520-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 190

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CIA Will Fire Any Who Disclose Data

By Walter Kerr

N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service
The Central Intelligence Agency was revealed yesterday as the agency of Government which has informed its employees that immediate and automatic dismissal will follow any disclosure of classified information to unauthorized persons.

This warning was transmitted with a statement that the CIA will tolerate no "American underground" in its ranks—shortly after Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) disclosed last week that he had many "informants" in Government service.

It was coupled with the declaration that any violation of the laws pertaining to secret information would be reported promptly to the Justice Department.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., yesterday released without comment a summary of these laws. They include,

Violations call for fines of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years or both.

These disclosures came on the heels of a New York Herald Tribune story Tuesday to the effect that the Eisenhower Administration had started through the Justice Department an investigation to determine what could be done to prevent the leak of classified information to unauthorized persons.

These facts are now known: That the remarks of Senator McCarthy at the Army-McCarthy hearings caused an instant and sharp reaction at the Central Intelligence Agency.

That the next day or the following day 500 CIA employees



United Press

Tells of Threats

Mrs. Karl E. Mundt, wife of the Republican Senator from South Dakota who is chairman of the Army-McCarthy hearings, disclosed yesterday that she and her husband have been receiving telephone threats and abuse night and day since the hearings started.

who were attending classes of a short training course were notified of the agency's attitude.

That contact was made with the Justice Department.

And that it was in response to this and other inquiries that the Justice Department prepared and released yesterday a summary of the pertinent or possibly pertinent legal references.

Section 793 of Title 18, United States Code, cited by the Justice Department refers to the gathering, transmitting or losing of defense information "which could be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation." It covers both the person communicating it and the recipient.

WASH. POST

5/14/54

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DATE 2-1-85 BY SP-7 mac/BDE
#254,367

Memo to Belmont
SFP 3-14-54

62-80750-2340

C.I.A. Will Oust Any Informers Won't Tolerate 'Underground'

By Walter Kerr

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Central Intelligence Agency was revealed today as the government agency which has informed its employees that immediate and automatic dismissal will follow any disclosure of classified information to unauthorized persons.

This warning was transmitted with a statement that the C. I. A. will tolerate no "American underground" in its ranks shortly after Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R. Wis., disclosed last week that he had many "informants" in government service.

It was coupled with the declaration that any violation of the laws pertaining to secret information would be reported promptly to the Justice Department.

Brownell Summary

This afternoon Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. released without comment a summary of these laws. They include, besides citations of Army regulations, paragraphs from Title 18, United States Code, referring to espionage and censorship.

Violations call for fines of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years or both.

These disclosures came on the heels of a New York Herald Tribune story on Tuesday to the effect that the Eisenhower Administration had started an investigation by the Justice Department to determine what could be done to prevent the leak of classified information to unauthorized persons.

Sharp Reaction at C. I. A.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, told questioners the following day that he had checked with the Justice Department and found "they have no word or report of any such action as reported in that story."

However, these facts are now known.

That the remarks of Sen. McCarthy at the Army-McCarthy hearings caused an instant and sharp reaction at the C. I. A.

That the next day or the following day 500 C. I. A. employees who were attending classes connected with a short training

Continued on page 33, column 7.

Tolson ☒
Boardman ☒
Nichols ☒
Belmont ☒
Glavin ☒
Harbo ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Tracy ☒
Mohr ☒
Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

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DATE 1-7-98 BY 330,299

as for the FBI this
has always been
elemental.

K-

68 MAY 26 1954

62-80750-2341
MAY 25 1954

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☒
Wash. News ☒
Wash. Star ☒
N. Y. Herald Tribune ☒
N. Y. Mirror ☒

Date: _____

Secrets

(Continued from page one)

course were notified of the agency's attitude.

That contact was made with the Justice Department.

And that it was in response to this and other inquiries that the Justice Department prepared and released this afternoon a summary of the pertinent or possibly pertinent legal references.

In releasing the summary, Mr. Brownell's office did not say or mean to imply that Sen. McCarthy's "informants," whom he has refused to name, are guilty or subject in his opinion to prosecution under the laws and regulations cited. It simply referred the summary to persons interested in finding out what is or may be involved in the disclosure of secret information to unauthorized persons.

At a press conference today Mr. Brownell was questioned about one of Sen. McCarthy's "informants," whom the Senator has described as a young officer attached to the Intelligence Department of the Army. He was asked whether the Justice Department was trying to identify this officer.

Army Investigating

Mr. Brownell revealed that the Army has ordered an investigation of this particular case, since the Army in the matter had "primary investigative jurisdiction." When the Justice Department gets a report from the Army, he added, it will consider whether to take further action.

He reminded reporters that his department is receiving a transcript of the Army-McCarthy hearings and will study "any legal problems" arising out of them.

"That (the case of the intelligence officer) is one of the incidents involved in the transcript," he said, "so we will study that along with the others."

That the C. I. A., as well as several other sensitive agencies and departments, is concerned about the possible existence of a network of "informants" was made crystal clear to C. I. A. employees.

They were told not only that no "American underground" would be tolerated, but that there would be no politics of any kind in the C. I. A.—no Republican politics, Democratic politics, New Deal politics, Fair Deal politics, new American politics, old American politics or any other.

Summary of Laws

The Justice Department summary of existing laws with regard to classified information began with Title 18, United States Code, Section 793, which refers to the gathering, transmitting or losing of defense information.

The cited paragraphs pertain, however, only to information which "could be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation." It covers both the person who communicates it and the recipient.

Next, under the heading "uniform code of military justice," comes Title 50, United States Code Annotated, Section 686, involving failure to obey an order or regulation. It authorizes such punishment "as a court martial may direct."

From Army regulation No. 380-5 come these instructions with regard to "dissemination":

1. That no person is entitled to knowledge or possession of classified security information solely by virtue of his rank, office or position, such matter being entrusted only to individuals whose official duties require such knowledge or possession and who have been properly cleared.

2. That every effort shall be made to keep responsible officials informed.

3. That discussions, either public or private, of classified security information with or in the presence or hearing of any person unauthorized to have knowledge thereof are prohibited.

This same regulation includes two clauses on requests for classified security information from members of Congress. They are:

"Official committee capacity.—Classified security information requested by a member of the Congress of the United States in his official capacity as a member of a committee of such Congress may be furnished by the Secretary of the Army through the office, Department of the Army counselor, or the office, chief of legislative liaison, on a temporary loan basis, to the chairman of that committee, when required by that committee in the process of official inquiry or the preparation of national legislation.

"Information which originated in an agency other than the Department of Defense but which is in the custody of the Department of Defense will not be released without the consent of the originating agency. In each case, security guidance in accordance with these regulations for the handling and storage of documents and instructions for their ultimate disposition will be provided.

"Individual capacity—classified security information requested by a member of the Congress of the United States in his individual capacity may be furnished by the Secretary of the Army through the office, Department of the Army counselor, or the office, chief of legislative liaison, only if the provisions of paragraphs B, C and D above and paragraph 18 are satisfied. In each case, security guidance in accordance with these regulations for the handling and storage of documents and instructions for their ultimate disposition will be provided."

The Justice Department also cited Army Regulation No. 380-10, which is word for word taken

from the espionage and censorship law. This even covers the case of persons who "through gross negligence" permits any document relating to the national defense to be "removed from its proper place of custody or delivered to any one in violation of his trust, or to be lost, stolen, abstracted, or destroyed." It goes on to embrace any one who, having knowledge that the document has been illegally removed or lost, fails to report it to his superior officer.

get a copy of this summary
H. J.

62-80750-2344
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105-35274-X1

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DATE 1-9-98 BY SP2/ptt
330,299

June 2, 1954

6:30 P.M.

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DATE 1-9-98 BY SP-6 [signature]

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. Nichols

RE: Senator McCarthy - Army Hearing 330,299

Senator Jackson in examining Roy Cohn inquired about the 135 Communists working in defense plants who have been referred to in testimony and asked Cohn why he does not furnish these names to Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson. Cohn replied that the Defense Department does not have any power to fire these individuals and that the only way it can be accomplished is by the Committee to conduct hearings. Cohn stated that if these individuals refused to answer questions and elected to chose the 5th Amendment then the individual companies will discharge the employees.

In a joint discussion between Senator Jackson, Roy Cohn and Senator McCarthy, Senator Jackson asked why the McCarthy Committee did not call to the attention of the Army the security risks at Fort Monmouth when they obtained a portion of our letter regarding Aaron Coleman. It was explained that the Army already knew about this and had not taken any action.

Senator Symington interrupted and stated that he did not believe that it was true that the Defense Department had no control of employees working on defense projects and that when he was in private industry he worked very closely with the intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces and the FBI. He stated that he always discussed matters freely and later brought out that if the FBI ever said a man was a security risk the man was out of a job.

Senator Symington asked if Cohn or Senator McCarthy had given the names of the 135 individuals in defense plants to the FBI. Cohn answered that they had not but he was sure that the FBI knew about them.

Senator Symington questioned Cohn regarding testimony of the Director sometime ago (exact time not mentioned) when Senator Hickenlooper asked if any Loyal Board reports or reports of the FBI had ever come into possession of Congressional committees. The Director, according to Senator Symington, stated that he did not know of any such situation and that none of our reports had ever gotten into the possession of Congressional committees. Senator Symington asked if Cohn or Senator McCarthy could have gotten the 2 1/2 page document from the FBI and Cohn advised that they never could have. Senator Symington stated that they could have gotten it from the Army and that they did and that if they were not entitled to obtain it from the FBI, why were they entitled to obtain it from the Army. Cohn explained that with respect to obtaining it from the Army there was the indication that the Army had failed to take the proper action and it was the Committee's responsibility to look into the matter.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-371111-101

50 JUN 16 1954

See if you can locate such testimony by [signature]
JUN 11 1954

Senator McCarthy in examining Roy Cohn discussed Irving Cappel who had been employed in the Secretariat of the UN and who had a record of Communist activity. He brought out through testimony of Cohn that considerable difficulty had been encountered in attempting to present this information to a Grand Jury and that employees of the Justice Department had attempted to prevent the information from being presented to a Grand Jury.

Senator McCarthy also referred to a proposed investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency which was being considered but that he had discussed this proposal with representatives of the White House and the Justice Department and they had decided that the investigation would not be in the public interest.

Army Counsel Welch in examining Roy Cohn regarding the approximately 130 Communists working in defense plants asked Cohn if he would give the names to the FBI so that those men could be put under surveillance. Senator McCarthy and Cohn both stated that the FBI had this information and that they were certain it had been furnished to the Defense Department. Welch pointed out that he wanted it brought to the attention of the FBI so that we could do something about it. Cohn explained that it was not in our power to do anything about it and that all we can do is investigate, gather the information and furnish it to the proper authorities.

Throughout his ten minute period Welch pressed Cohn and Senator McCarthy to furnish these names to us so that we could put these men under surveillance. Cohn pointed out that he was in no way going to try and tell the FBI how to run their business, that he was certain that we were aware of these individuals and that if there was a need for surveilling them we were doing it.

Senator McCarthy brought out the cases of Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White wherein we had furnished information to the proper authorities and that they had ignored it and that these two individuals continued in government service in high positions. Senator McCarthy said, "so lets not deceive the American people by blaming the FBI for Communists being in defense plants. The FBI has no power to get them out....."

Welch replied, "My confidence in the FBI is simply limitless," he continued "and all I'm suggesting is that we just nudge them a little, and be sure that they're busy on these 130." Cohn replied that he did not have to nudge the FBI about this or anything else.

Senator Symington made a motion that the names be given to the Secretary of Defense and that he would see to it that these individuals were gotten out of the defense plants. Considerable debate followed with practically all members of the Committee participating and Chairman Mundt pointed out that the names actually weren't in the possession of the Special Subcommittee which is conducting the hearings but that they could only be furnished to the Defense Department by the regular Subcommittee. The hearings recessed at 5:55 P.M.

SA Frank J. Hudson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/1/54

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: (FNU) MENLEMON;
COOPERATION WITH
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Transmitted herewith is a letter postmarked Brussels, Belgium, which was written by captioned individual to the Yonkers, New York, Police Department and which was forwarded by that department to this office for consideration.

The contents of this letter do not appear to be of interest to this Bureau and the letter is being forwarded to the Bureau for transmittal to the Central Intelligence Agency if such is deemed advisable.

Enclosure (1)

ENCLOSURE

TJB:MEW

JUN 18 1954

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EX-106

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ENCLOSURE

62-80750-2350

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1 Enclosure to Bureau

Re: (FNU)MENLEMON;
COOPERATION WITH CIA

62-80750-2350

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INDIQUEZ DANS LES ADRESSES
LA LOCALITE, LA RUE ET LE NO
IN HET ADRES PLAATS, STRAAT
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Police Office Of
Manhats
New York
United States Of
North America

62-80752-2352

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1-9-98 BY SP2011/rtc
330,299 RWD SA

Dear Sirs

Dear Sirs is it not possible for You for me to
take to America and for me to mention when King Leopold
III of Belgium always write to the Russians or to the Russian
Ambassador or always go to the Russian Ambassador
because the mother of Van Dongen the assistant of the
Belgian doctor in London always come in me with that
power and me consens want also and with their not
the Judge Advocate Greenman here want also and he is
dangerous

Yours Faithfully
Wendell

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DATE 1-9-98 BY SP2 aln/pte
330,299 per OSM

62-80750-2350

~~SECRET~~
AIR COURIER

RECORDED-53 62-80750-2353

EX-123 Date: June 9, 1954
To: Legat Attache
Havana, Cuba
From: Director, FBI
Subject: [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY *[signature]*
07-1-9-98
330,299 GPO & A

b3

Reurlet May 25, 1954, relative to [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] It appears that this matter
was satisfactorily handled by you [redacted]
[redacted]

b3

100-66111

10 15 1954

NLF:djs

1 - Foreign Service Desk (detached)

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Tracy
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

LEGAT
19 JUN 14
COMM-FBI

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ENCLOSURE

62-80750-2356

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62-70750-2357

CHANGED TO

65-57884-73

AUG 18 1954

ZHCR

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI.

DATE: June 23, 1954
Havana, Cuba

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

b3

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~ - AIR-COURIER

This is to advise that [REDACTED]

The Bureau

had previously advised us by letter dated April 12, 1954 that [REDACTED]

As the Bureau is aware [REDACTED]

b3

WCS:JES

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2ALM/RD
ON 9/21/98
330,299 per OGAALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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62-80750-2359

10 JUN 25 1954

EX-112

60 JUL 9 1954

RECEIVED
JUN 25 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: June 23, 1954

FROM : C. W. Bates

SUBJECT: SOVIET PUBLICATIONS
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Glavin	_____
Harbo	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Tracy	_____
Mohr	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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[redacted] of the CIA advised on June 18, 1954, that occasionally CIA receives Soviet publications which he felt might be of interest to the Bureau. He furnished the attached publications, "American Workers Look at the Soviet Union" and "Report of the American Trade Union Delegation that Visited the Soviet Union and the Countries of Europe in July, 1951." He stated he had removed these from the CIA Library and if the Bureau felt they were of any interest, he would be glad to see that we received copies in the future. He asked that these publications be returned to him after being reviewed.

ACTION:

This memorandum should be furnished to the Espionage Section.

OF ACADEMIC
INTEREST ONLY TO
Esp. SECT. MAY
be RETURNED IF OF
NO INTEREST TO
INTERNAL SECURITY
OR CENTRAL
Research.

SAB

Both of above
publications previously
received and are on
file in Publications
WCT

CWB:lw

Attachments (2)

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DATE 1-13-98 BY [signature]
330,299 [signature]

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RECORDED - 86

62-80750-2360

INDEXED - 86

JUL 6 1954

68 JUL 16 1954

EX-123

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Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

BRANIGAN

CIA's Dilemma

By Peter Edson



THE Central Intelligence Agency headquarters here is housed in an odd assortment of buildings that used to be part of the old Naval Hospital. It is off the tourist track at 2430 E St. NW.

To the west is a brewery, the riverside, a roller skating rink whose organ grinds away at odd hours, a stretch of park and the Potomac. To the south is a collection of wartime "tempo's." To the east are the motley back buildings of the State Department annexes. To the north,

mostly slums and an abandoned gas plant. It is a locale where most any crime could be buried.

In short, the Central Intelligence Agency needs a decent building. CIA Director Allen W. Dulles almost got an appropriation for a new home thru Congress this year. It passed both houses.

Then, in conference, the senators and representatives killed the appropriation. They didn't know what it was for, and nobody told them.

That is one of the problems of running a cloak-and-dagger outfit in a republic. Under a monarchy or a dictatorship, the boss man would set so many millions set aside for this, and that would be that. Here everybody—particularly Congress—has to know everything, and all its secrets, or it is crooked.

THE CIA will be seven years old July 26. It has not been free from all Government inspection. CIA works for and reports to the National Security Council. NSC is the President's top Cabinet committee for the integration of domestic, military de-

fense, and foreign policies.

CIA must get its money requests approved by the Budget Bureau, which is the President's expense control agency. CIA Director Dulles must then go to Congress to justify these estimates.

So far, CIA has found appropriations subcommittees that deal with its requests entirely secure. These committees have been told the dollar breakdown of CIA expenditures by areas, tho not by specific projects. There are many ways to conceal appropriations and there is no question but that an unscrupulous CIA director could divert money for dishonest purposes. That is what frightens so many believers in democracy and leads to the demand for a more rigid inspection of CIA operations.

CIA DIRECTOR DULLES does report in confidence on his operations to the Senate Armed Services Committee. But this isn't enough to suit some congressmen. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D, Mont.)—who incidentally is a good friend of Mr. Dulles—introduced a resolution a year ago to create a special committee of nine senators and nine representatives to keep tab on CIA.

This bill has been sidetracked and presumably is dead for this session. But its main idea is to have a check on CIA such as the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy keeps on the semi-secret, multibillion-dollar operations of the Atomic Energy Commission.

There is little doubt that CIA has wasted money and made mistakes. The nature of its assignment—spying on the world—requires it to take chances. Like wildcatting for oil, if it sinks nine dry holes and brings in one gusher, it's doing all right.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-3-98 BY SP2ALM/pte

CIA is certainly putting
on a propaganda drive

RECORDED-52

EX - 104

68 JUL 15 1954

62-80750-2362

JUL 13 1954

L. A. Edson

file 62-80750

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date: JUL 9 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 7, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-13-98 BY SP-6/ALP/pt

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)
SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION
OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
(HERBERT HOOVER COMMISSION)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to newspaper publicity of July 5, 1954, which indicated that General Mark W. Clark is handling Government examination of the CIA with authority to make recommendations as to the agency's "structure and administration." According to the newspaper articles, General Clark was to perform the survey as the head of a task force for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, which is headed by Herbert Hoover. You may be interested in the following comments which were volunteered to Liaison Agent Papich by Allen Dulles, Director of CIA, on July 6, 1954.

Dulles stated that he personally had been hoping for some time that the Hoover Commission would take some positive action toward instituting a survey of CIA's organizational structure. He stated that General Clark's examination of the CIA organization undoubtedly would be executed in an orderly and constructive fashion. Dulles emphasized General Clark would be checking only "organizational structure." He elaborated by stating that the task force would look into CIA's operations and projects only so far as to determine if and how the jobs could be done more economically. Dulles does not expect Clark's group to request detailed information regarding any of CIA's very sensitive operations. Dulles feels that many recommendations might be made to modify many of CIA's administrative procedures. Very likely Dulles was referring to the numerous problems which have arisen within the CIA because of the disjointedly compartmentalized character of the agency. Dulles indicated that General Clark's group would not concentrate on the subject of security risks within CIA.

Dulles further advised that he personally had in mind several recommendations which he planned to pass on to General Clark. Some of these recommendations, he stated, would deal with new legislation. In this connection he stated he is greatly interested in improving CIA's "career service program." It is possible that Dulles had reference to the promotion of a retirement act similar to that of the Bureau.

SJP:lw

RECORDED - 71
INDEXED - 71
EX-128
55 AUG 3 1954
SEP 7-21-54

62-86750-2363

13 JUL 9 1954

LIAISON

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Memo to Belmont

Dulles advised that he does not expect General Clark to initiate his examination of the CIA before September, 1954. He stated that he talked to Clark on the morning of July 6, 1954, and the General was proceeding to Brazil. Dulles advised that he personally would be absent from the country for most of the month of August, 1954. If Dulles follows a practice already established, he undoubtedly will make a trip to the Far East in August, 1954. He usually goes to Europe in the Spring of the year.

ACTION:

The Liaison Agent will follow all pertinent developments of interest to the Bureau in connection with the examination of the CIA by the Hoover Commission.

GRC

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F-2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 21, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 1-13-98 BY 2241/1/1
330,299 Rev 2/84SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)
SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION
OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
(HERBERT HOOVER COMMISSION)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum dated July 7, 1954, setting forth information concerning the survey of the CIA which is to be conducted by the Herbert Hoover Commission under the direction of General Mark Clark. You will recall that newspaper articles and Allen Dulles himself indicated that the survey would be concentrated on the "structure and administration" of the agency. This language would give the impression that General Clark would not go deeply into the organization's operations and one could feel that the entire survey would have a "whitewash" character.

On July 16, 1954, [redacted]
CIA, advised Liaison Agent Papich that [redacted]

b3

Referral/Consult

SJP:lw

RECORDED - 30

INDEXED - 30

62-80750-2369

JUL 26 1954

LIAISON

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Memo to Belmont

The Liaison Agent gained the definite impression that the CIA is endeavoring to ascertain the identities of the individuals who are to make up the task force which is to survey the CIA. It is obvious that the personnel of the working committee will play a key part in the project.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

ere

evb

✓

gmm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *LV*

DATE: July 20, 1954

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

SUBJECT: JOHN B. HOLLISTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-13-98 BY SP-6/SP-5/SP-4/SP-3/SP-2/SP-1
330,299Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
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Winterrow
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The Director inquired "What do we know re John B. Hollister? H" after an article appeared in the "New York Mirror" dated July 19, 1954, reporting a Government reorganization "task force" headed by General Mark Clark may study the "security" machinery of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as part of its survey of that Agency. The article stated John B. Hollister, Executive Director of the Hoover Commission on Government Reform, had told a reporter the commission had not received Senator McCarthy files on alleged Communist infiltration of CIA but the commission would undoubtedly accept McCarthy's files if they are presented.

No investigation has been conducted concerning Hollister. In September, 1953, Mr. Herbert Hoover submitted Hollister's name, among others, as one of the officials being considered to serve on the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government and requested a special and quick clearance under Executive Order 10450. However, Attorney General Brownell subsequently advised these individuals were not under Executive Order 10450 and no investigations would be made unless Mr. Hoover made specific requests in cases where employees would have access to classified information. Mr. Hollister is senior partner of the law firm of Taft, Stettinius and Hollister of Cincinnati, Ohio. The late Senator Robert Taft was a former member of the law firm and his son, Robert Taft, Jr., is presently a member. Our files reflect cordial relations with Mr. Hollister. He has requested that the Director speak before various civic groups and a Boy Scout Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, at which times he expressed admiration for the Director and the Bureau. (140-1397-13; 94-208-5505; 94-2-29645; 94-46024-1)

According to the current issue of "Who's Who in America," John Baker Hollister was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1890. He received an A.B. degree from Yale University in 1911 and an LL.B. degree from Harvard in 1915. He served as a Congressman from Ohio, 1931-1937, and as a Representative to the National Republican Convention since 1940. Mr. Hollister is the director of numerous companies, including insurance, railroads, shipbuilding, iron and steel. He served in World War I as a Captain in the 46th Artillery. Mr. Hollister was with the American Relief in Poland in 1919. He served as Chairman of Mission to the Netherlands, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in 1945.

65 JUL 27 1954

62-43529-2

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62-80750-V
NOT RECORDED
JUL 23 1954

Memo to Mr. Boardman
from Mr. Belmont

RE: JOHN B. HOLLISTER

In his broadcast of July 11, 1943, radio commentator Drew Pearson reported that the Sandusky Machinery and Battery Company, of which ^{formerly} Congressman John Hollister of Cincinnati was a Director, had been fined \$80,000 by the Federal Government for fraudulently concealing defective propeller sleeves from United States inspectors. Pearson stated that Hollister was a law partner of Senator Robert Taft, who owned the powerful newspaper "Cincinnati Times-Star" which would be one reason the conviction would not be read in the press. Memorandum in the file reflects that at the time of the broadcast there was no main file and, therefore, no investigation relating to a war fraud violation by the above-mentioned company. No subsequent additional information appears in our files concerning Pearson's allegation.
(94-8-350-151)

(100-346566-215)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information. ✓

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b7C